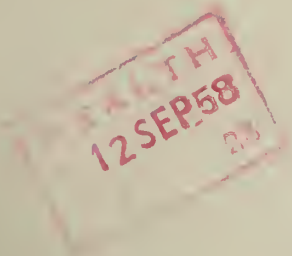


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BILLINGE-AND-WINSTANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for

1957



J. S. MATHER,

Medical Officer of Health.

C. BROWN,

Public Health Inspector.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1957

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
of the
BILLINGE-AND-WINSTANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my twenty-sixth Annual Report, incorporating the twelfth Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector, on the Health and Sanitary condition of your district in 1957.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE AREA

Area in acres	4,596
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1957	6,250
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1957, according to the rate books	1,952
Rateable Value	£49,327
Sum Represented by a penny rate ...	£196

The district is gradually assuming a more suburban and residential character as private building encroaches on the diminishing rural aspects of the area. Situated between two expanding towns and provided with excellent travel facilities, this is of course inevitable. Though most of the available sites have already been developed, the demand for space continues. Fortunately some of the choicest agrarian features remain preserved, for the present at least, by the Town and Country Planning Authority. The enhanced opportunity for local trade afforded by this influx renders it surprising that the district still lacks a pharmacy among other shops still required.

There has been no change in local industries. Brick and terra-cotta manufacture, agriculture, stone quarrying, coal mining including opencast operations, absorb most of the male section of the community, whilst the female remains engaged principally in shops and offices of neighbouring towns, and in engineering and textile factories in adjacent districts. Unemployment was not appreciable in 1957.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	88	43	45
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	88	43	45
	-	-	-

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the district - crude 14.1
adjusted 15.1

Other Live Birth Statistics introduced for the purpose of comparison.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Live births in district during 1957	88	43	45
Live birth rate for 1957 - crude	13.5		
adjusted	14.3		

Live birth rate for England and Wales in 1957 - 16.1

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	4	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	-	43	
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births in England and Wales	-	22.4	

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	245	125	120

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - crude 39.2
adjusted 12.5

Death rate for England and Wales in 1957 - 11.5

It must again be observed that the figures relative to the deaths are distorted beyond local significance, by the inclusion of the deaths of chronic sick from Billinge Hospital.

	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Death rate per 1,000 total live and still births</u>
<u>Deaths from Puerperal causes</u>		
Puerperal and post abortive sepsis	Nil.	Nil.
Other maternal causes	Nil.	Nil.

Death rate of infants under one year of age

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Death of intants under one year of age:			
Legitimate	3	3	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

All infants per 1,000 live births - 34
 Number of infantile deaths per 1,000 live births in England and Wales in 1957 - 23.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-	-
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	1	-

Neo-Natal Mortality

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age

Legitimate	2	2	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - 23
 Mortality rate in England and Wales - 16.5

Respiratory Tuberculosis

Mortality rate - Nil.

SECTION B

General Provisions of Health Services for the Area

(a) Laboratory Facilities

Pathological specimens submitted to Wigan Infirmary:-
 Bacteriological Examinations carried out at Liverpool City Laboratories.
 Number of samples taken - Nil.

Chemical Analysis carried out at the Liverpool City Laboratories.
 Number of samples taken - Nil.

(b) Ambulance Facilities

Prompt and efficient service continued to be rendered by the County Ambulance organisation, under the Supervision of the Divisional Ambulance Superintendent (Central telephone number - Wigan 55151), with a complement of nine ambulances and three sitting cars dispersed at Hindley, Standish, Billinge and Ashton-in-Makerfield. In the average emergency, a response to a call is obtained in under 10 minutes, with delivery at hospital in under the half-hour.

(c) Nursing in the Home

Three district nurses operate in the area, under the direction of the Divisional Medical Officer of Health, viz:-

Mrs. A. H. Worthington	-	Telephone number	Billinge 222
Mrs. M. Worthington	-	" "	Wigan 82668
Mrs. A. Fairhurst	-	" "	Wigan 82405

Tribute must here be paid to the excellent work done by these nurses. Their zeal, sympathy, patience and ready cooperation are generally appreciated, and not least by the medical practitioners for whom their ministrations are invaluable. Ancillary services also provided under the supervision of the Divisional Medical Officer of Health, include the Home Help Scheme and the Health Visitor's Service. The Home Help Scheme

Nursing in the Home (continued)

is designed to sustain those who, without other resource, from age, frailty or infirmity are unable to cope with their household routines. Many who would otherwise be constrained to enter an Institution or Hostel, are enabled by the few hours domestic assistance provided weekly to remain in comfort at home. Representations and recommendations are made to the appropriate department of the Divisional Health Office, Telephone number Wigan 44208, by whom a charge, proportionate to the means of the household is rendered.

The Health Visitors, primarily introduced for the after-care of mothers and infants, have had the scope of their duties extended considerably to include such diversities as the welfare of the aged and chronic sick, and the rehabilitation of problem families. They constitute in effect a valuable integrating entity with the other Public Health and National Health Services.

Domiciliary Midwifery, is encouraged wherever feasible. By and large the hospitals cater for first pregnancies, elderly multiparae, complicated cases and those with inadequate domestic facilities. Nurse Ashall, (telephone number Billinge 352), the local midwife, attends most of those delivered at home. In a total of 88 births in the district, she attended 31 of the 37 domiciliary cases.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres - No change

(e) Hospitals

The all embracing provisions of the National Health Scheme continued to extend the scope of hospitals available to local patients. Nevertheless, the majority receive their treatment, whether as in-patients or out-patients, at one of the hospitals in the Wigan and Leigh Group. A minority go to the St. Helens Hospitals. Special cases have treatment in Manchester or Liverpool Hospitals. Infectious cases requiring hospital isolation are usually transported to Whelley.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA:-

(1) Water

The responsibility for the water supply remained vested in the Council during the year under review. The supply was adequate, and the quality excellent. Liverpool Corporation provided the major contribution, augmented to a minor extent from Wigan Corporation, and to an insignificant degree from local sources.

The total consumption in the year was 64,482,000 gallons, which is equivalent to 28.32 gallons per head of the population per day.

The National re-organisation and extension of water supply undertakings in conformity with the Ministry's directive was reflected locally in the decision to merge with the St. Helens Corporation for the purpose of the future supply to this district. In consequence this Local Authority was relieved of all obligations for the service on April 1st of the present year. The assets and liabilities were then transferred by mutual agreement and with the assent of the Minister of Health, to St. Helens, and though the supply in effect remained unchanged, we enjoy the immediate benefit of an assured and unrestricted supply at an equitable rate without any embarrassment.

(1) Water (Continued)

The Billinge-and-Winstanley Council is represented by one member on the Water Committee at St. Helens.

(2) Drainage and Sewerage

The antiquated broad irrigation systems of sewerage treatment continued to pollute the streams, foul the air and contaminate the land at both ends of the district, but plans were already in execution for the installation of the modern filtration plants so long anticipated and so urgently needed. The one in Chapel End is now in operation, and that at the northern Sewerage field is approaching completion. In the next annual report, all the obnoxious features regularly enumerated and deplored in this Section should be conspicuously absent. The small hamlet at Kings Moss isolated from the general schemes alone will remain to engage attention.

86 Houses were connected to the Public Sewer in the year, making a total of 1,608 houses on the water carriage system.

(3) Rivers and Streams

There is no industrial pollution of any watercourse, and the sewerage danger should soon be eradicated.

(4) Sanitary Accommodation

17 Privy Closets were converted to W.C's during the year, the Council contributing £7 towards the cost in each individual instance. The number remaining is estimated to be 210. Most of these are attached to houses which are likely to be involved in the Slum Clearance Programme. The reduction therefore to be anticipated in the future will depend to a greater extent on the progress in Slum Clearance than on the rate of conversion.

Closet Accommodation at the end of 1957

No. of Privy Middens	150
No. of closets attached to these middens	210
No. of pair closets	4
No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	2
No. of moveable ashbins	1,447
No. of houses on water carriage system	1,608
No. of fresh water closets	1,914
No. of waste water closets	Nil.

(5) PUBLIC CLEANSING

Disinfestation

The following premises were disinfested during the year for reasons stated:-

Cockroach infestation
(*Blatta orientalis*) - 6 houses partially
Woodworm (*Anobium punctatum*) - 10 houses partially

A notable feature is the increase in the number of complaints received from this latter cause, and it would appear that more publicity will have to be given in the future to this problem.

(6) Rodent Control

One trained part-time operator is employed on rodent control work.

The following abstract from the Annual Report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, indicates the nature and extent of work carried out during the 12 months ended 31.3.58.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All Other (including business premises)	Total	<u>Agricultural</u>
Number of properties in District	3	1952	40	1995	46
Number of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification ...	Nil	226	Nil	226	Nil
(b) Survey under the Act	12	140	82	234	Nil
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	Nil	361	Nil	361	29
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by					
(a) <u>Rats</u>					
Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Minor	12	226	Nil	238	Nil
(b) <u>Mice</u>					
Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Minor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of infested properties treated by the L.A.	12	226	Nil	238	Nil
Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments	14	302	Nil	316	Nil
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ...	-	-	-	14	Nil

Of the agricultural cottages in the area, 18 were under contract with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Infestations discovered on farms not under contract were reported to the Divisional Pests Officer with a view to treatment under a service Contract being arranged.

The sewers and tips were systematically treated. No charge is made for the disinfection of private dwelling houses, but business premises are charged for treatment on a time and material basis. No legal proceedings were taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act during the year.

One deep mine was treated for rats during the year, with great success.

(7) Refuse Collection

The refuse collection service provides employment for six full-time men.

The vehicle used is a Karrier Gamecock, and is now in its second year. The wisdom of purchasing a wagon with a larger carrying capacity has helped considerably to maintain a regular weekly collection.

Refuse is collected weekly from bins provided by the owner or occupier, except for interruptions caused by public and general holidays and inclement weather. The maintenance of a regular weekly collection is no light task, bearing in mind the incidence of sickness and absenteeism, holidays and the greater carrying distance which the modern layout of the new housing estates entail. It is a constant difficulty to enlist adequate and suitable labour for this heavy and unpleasant task.

Public Cleansing is a subject which arouses little interest among the public - until the machinery breaks down. It is gratifying to record that the service operates efficiently and generally without complaint.

The disposal of refuse is by control tipping. The large quarry at the rear of The Orrell Brick and Tile premises serves this purpose well. The only complaint received during the year was with respect to crickets which were quickly eradicated by treating the tip with Gammexane Dust. The refuse tip is regularly treated with bait and insecticide as a precaution against rodent and insect infestation.

The emptying of privy middens was carried out as regularly as facilities permitted.

The scavenging of the roads continued to be carried out in the main by three beat-men, one being employed in the Chapel End area, one in the Higher End and the other in the Winstanley area. From time to time the labour of the three men is supplemented, particularly in areas where opencast mining workings are adjacent. Spillage from vehicles continues to be a source of danger to pedestrians and vehicles alike.

(8) Shops and Offices

Your Public Health Inspector acts as Shop Inspector on behalf of the Lancashire County Council. Under the Shops Act 1950, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences, 64 inspections were made, and the conditions found to be satisfactory. Under the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to conditions in Offices, i.e. ventilation, sanitary conveniences, etc. 12 inspections were made with satisfactory results.

(9) Licenced Premises

Systematic inspections are made of the sanitary accommodation at licenced premises, and in collaboration with the Licensing Justices, two licenced premises have had structural improvements to their sanitary accommodation.

Particular attention is also given to the cleansing and sterilising of glasses, abolition of lead and other unsuitable beer piping and pumps, cleansing of beer piping and pumps, disposal of drippings and overspill beer and the abolition of spittoons.

There are 16 licenced premises in the District, all of which have received at least two visits during permitted hours.

(10) Smoke Abatement

There are 18 factory and works chimneys in the district and 36 observations were made during the year. The time limit for the emission of black smoke was two minutes in the hour. No infringement was observed during the year.

(11) Swimming Baths and Pools

No public swimming baths in the district. One private swimming bath is well maintained.

(12) Eradication of Bed Bugs

The routine disinfection of the household goods of those transferring to new Council Houses is not a practice in this District. The Council's resolution will only permit disinfection where the need is patent. No such instance arose in the year. The method employed where necessary is spraying with insecticide and fumigation with sulphur.

(13) Schools

The four schools in the district have all a piped water supply from the public mains, and satisfactory sanitary provisions. The reconstruction of the conveniences at the Parish Church Schools is a salutary improvement of note.

The general health of the pupils was well maintained, and infectious disease was at a discount.

(14) Offensive Trades

There are none in the district.

(15) Common Lodging Houses

There are none in the district.

(16) Canal Boats

There are none in the district.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Twenty houses, completed and occupied on the Cob Moor Estate, provided exclusively for Slum Clearance, though six overcrowded families comprising 28 persons were relieved in the process. Further transfers have since followed from condemned property, and it is hoped to clear the remainder at Fair View as soon as the 24 Flats - 12 two bedroomed and 12 one bedroomed - on the Claremont Estate are ready for occupation.

The equalisation of the rentals has facilitated the re-distribution of certain tenancies to advantage, but it is to be deplored that we can do so little under the present provisions for those living in overcrowded conditions and in lodgings. We have on the Council files, 26 applications from lodgers overcrowded, involving 53 families and 168 persons, as well as 23 cases of householders overcrowded, containing 111 persons, contributing to a total of 279 persons in all. The Housing Committee prepares a short-list of priorities from these for any casual vacancy that occurs.

HOUSING STATISTICS

<u>Number of new houses erected during the year:-</u>	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
(1) By the Local Authority	20	-
(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil	Nil
(3) By other bodies or persons	49	-

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:- Number

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	56
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	89
2. Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation, and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:	
(a) Number found during the year	34
(b) Total number (or estimated number) existing at the year of the year	361
3. Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but capable of being rendered fit	90

Houses Demolished - In Clearance Areas - (Housing Act, 1936, and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954)

	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during Quarter</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil.	-	-
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil.	-	-
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 27, Housing Act, 1936	Nil.	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936	16	57	19
--	----	----	----

Unfit Houses Closed

	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Persons Displaced</u>
1. Under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, and Sections 10 (1) and 11 (2), Local Govt. (Misc.Prov.) Act, 1953.	4	15
2. Under Sections 3 (1) and 3 (2), Housing Act, 1949	-	-
3. Parts of buildings closed under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936	-	-

Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
1. After informal action by Local Authority	15	-
2. After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	41	-
(b) Housing Act, 1936	2	-
3. Under Section 5, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	-	-

Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954)

						Number of Houses
Position at end of year:						
(1)	Retained for temporary accommodation					
(a)	Under Section 2	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	Under Section 3	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c)	Under Section 4	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2)	Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 6					Nil

<u>Purchase of Houses by Agreement</u>	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of occupants of houses in Col.(1)</u>
	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	1	2

Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement Grants, etc.

	<u>PRIVATE BODIES OR INDIVIDUALS</u>		<u>LOCAL AUTHORITY</u>	
	<u>No. of Schemes</u>	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected</u>	<u>No. of Schemes</u>	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected</u>
Action during year:-				
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	Nil.	-	-	-
(b) Approved by local Authority	Nil.	-	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	Nil.	-	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	Nil.	-	-	-
(e) Work completed	Nil.	-	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	Nil.	-	-	-
(g) Any other action taken under the Act	- NIL.			

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk Supply

The number of distributors registered by this Local Authority under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

- | | | |
|-----|---|----|
| (a) | Dairies in the District... | 1 |
| (b) | Shops in the district other
than dairies | 14 |
| (c) | Premises outside the district | 4 |

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-54

Four Licences were issued to dealers in respect of the sale of "Tuberculin Tested" milk. The Lancashire County Council undertakes the responsibility as to the routine taking of milk samples. No complaint was received, and no action called for.

Meat and other Foods

There is no local public abbatoir or private slaughter house, and for the first time no animal for human consumption was slaughtered in the district.

The meat on sale in shops and vehicles was inspected periodically, and found to be satisfactory.

The following is a list of food condemned during 1957:-

<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF TINS</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
Apricots	4	60 ozs.
Pineapple Rings	4	13½ ozs.
Sliced Peaches	3	15 ozs
Damsons	2	15¼ ozs.
Rice Puddings	5	45½ ozs.
Wheatsheaf Milk	7	4 Pints
Nestles Full Cream	2	1¾ Pints
Tinned Peas	8	31 ozs.
Moor Farm Peas	3	10½ ozs.
Wheatsheaf Luncheon Meat	2	7 ozs.
Danish Pork Luncheon Meat	1	2 lbs.
Stewed steak	4	39½ ozs.
Steak	3	15½ ozs.
Casserole Steak	2	15½ ozs.
Pastoral Lamb Tongues	2	6 ozs.
Corned Beef	3	12 ozs.
Peeled tomatoes	9	22 ozs.

Food Hygiene Regulations

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 to 1957, are intended to strengthen the powers of local authorities in securing higher standards of food hygiene throughout the food and catering industries, and thereby help in reducing the incidence of food borne disease. It is true to say that these Regulations in themselves will never achieve maximum effect unless the public also play their part.

Practically all food premises and the vehicles of food hawkers and itinerant vendors of ice-cream in the district have been inspected and assessed in comparison with the various requirements of The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and, at the end of the year, progress in implementing the requirements of the Regulations was well advanced.

Food Poisoning

An outbreak of food poisoning at Up Holland Grammar School, similar in many respects to the one reported there the previous year, was reported on 25th October, 1957, affecting approximately 380 of the pupils and staff. The prevailing symptoms were vomiting and diarrhoea of mild to moderate severity, developing about 4 hours after the consumption of the school dinner. The causative organism was identified on bacteriological examination as coagulase positive staphylococcus contaminating sheeps hearts. Investigations at the school were unrevealing as to the source. The methods of preparation and especially of transport were scrutinised, and certain criticisms were forwarded to the Manchester Public Health Authority within whose jurisdiction the premises of the supplier were situated.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other diseases:-

Apart from a minor epidemic of measles in Chapel End in March, April, May and June, infectious disease was extremely infrequent, sporadic and mild. No case required hospital treatment, and recovery in every instance was uncomplicated and complete.

Infectious disease (Continued)

Diphtheria remained absent, thanks to the continuing benefit of the immunisation scheme. The method of choice now practised in the Clinics and by the General Practitioners is the combined immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, entailing 3 injections at monthly intervals. During the year, 64 pre-school children were so treated, whilst 8 school children received the initial diphtheria prophylactic alone, and 110 the reinforcing injection.

If such figures could be presented with regard to vaccination against small-pox, Public Health complaisance could be more complete. The operation is free without risk and painless, yet despite intensive propaganda, the response is poor. Small-pox so dreaded by past generations could again become rife in the increasingly susceptible population today. Vigilance at the ports has minimised the risk hitherto, but with increased air communications, this control is greatly offset. Vaccination in infancy affording complete protection in early years, and partial protection later, is the fundamental preventive; most countries of the world insist on this. Systematic immunisation against poliomyelitis was introduced in the year, and 36 pre-school children and 95 school children of the district benefitted. There was no adverse effect.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)
DURING THE YEAR 1957 (AFTER CORRECTIONS)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases at all ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.												Total Deaths	HOSPITALS		
		AGE PERIODS - YEARS.													Total cases Removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to the District	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	25	45	65 & over	Age unknown				
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles (exc. rubella)	24	-	4	2	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	5	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia (primary & influenzal)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonne Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	33	-	4	2	7	7	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DISINFECTION AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The method employed with regard to premises was fumigation with formaldehyde gas. Six houses were so treated. Fomites are disinfested in the autoclave by steam.

Tuberculosis

No action was necessary under the Public Health (prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis. The notification of tuberculosis in the area is efficient, there being no instance of non-notified tuberculosis death.

Five new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, compared with three cases last year.

Factories and Workshops

There was no offence under the Factory Act 1937 during the year under review. The Public Health Inspector, working in liaison with H.M. Inspector of Factories, maintained effective supervision of local factories and workshops from the Public Health aspect.

The following is a list of the factories and workshops operating in the district during 1957.

Collieries	4
Opencast Mining Plant	2
Stone Quarries	2
Boot & Clog Repairing	2
Brickworks	2
Joinery	4
Government Radar Station	1
Plant Depot	1

We are,

Your obedient servants,

J. S. MATHER,

Medical Officer of Health

C. BROWN,

Public Health Inspector.

